

इंटरनेट

मानक

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Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

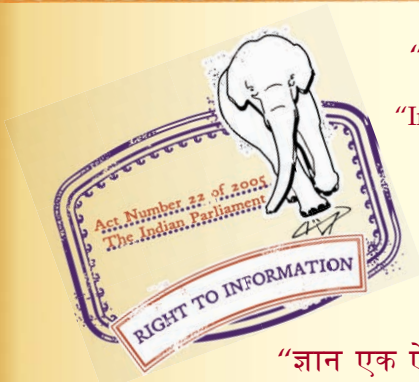
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 6348 (1971): Basic terms for hanging of netting [TXD 18: Textile Materials for Marine-Fishing Purposes]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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Indian Standard

(Reaffirmed 2003)

BASIC TERMS FOR HANGING OF NETTING*

1. Scope — Prescribes principal terms pertaining to hanging of netting for fishing nets together with their definitions.

2. Definitions

2.1 Mounting — The attachment of netting to a supporting rope or frame.

Note — The netting direction, *N* or *T* (see IS : 4402-1967 'Glossary of terms relating to netting for fishing-basic terms'), in relation to the rope used for mounting, shall be stated precisely.

2.2 Hanging — The mounting of netting according to a specific relationship between the length of that part of the final rope or frame on which the netting is mounted (see 2.3) and the length of the netting.

2.3 Length of Rope — The length of the section of the rope or frame between the extreme points of mounting of the netting.

2.4 For the calculation of the hanging ratio *length of netting* means that dimension of the netting to be mounted which is parallel to the final rope or frame, measured when the netting is fully extended in one or other of the directions mentioned in Note under 2.1, prior to being hung.

2.5 Hanging Ratio (*E*) — The ratio between the length of final rope (see 2.3) and the length of netting (see 2.4), shall be calculated as follows:

$$E = \frac{\text{length of rope}}{\text{length of netting}}$$

Note — In this equation:

- a) the numerator and denominator are both expressed in the same unit of length, or
- b) the numerator indicates the length of rope measured in mesh lengths on to which is hung the number of meshes indicated by the denominator.

Example:

Hanging ratio $E = \frac{7}{10}$ means

- a) that on a 7-m rope a 10-m netting is hung, or
- b) that a section of rope of length equal to the length of 7 meshes measured according to 2.4 is supporting 10 meshes of netting.

The hanging ratio may be written as a vulgar fraction.

Thus, using the above example:

$$E = \frac{7}{10}$$

2.6 Hanging Coefficient — Normally expressed as a decimal fraction of the expression

$$\frac{\text{length of line}}{\text{stretched mesh length of netting}}$$

Example:

A 50-m gill net, with a hanging coefficient of 0.33, means that the hung length of the net is 0.33 of its stretched mesh length.

[*Incorporates Draft ISO Recommendation No. 1531 'Hanging of netting — basic terms'.]

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MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 1

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2.7 Take-Up (H) — The reciprocal of the hanging coefficient expressed as a percentage and calculated as follows:

$$H = \frac{\text{length of netting, } L - \text{length of rope, } l}{\text{length of netting, } L} \times 100$$

Example:

$$\frac{10 - 7}{10} \times 100 = 30 \text{ percent}$$

where

$$L = 10, \text{ and} \\ l = 7.$$